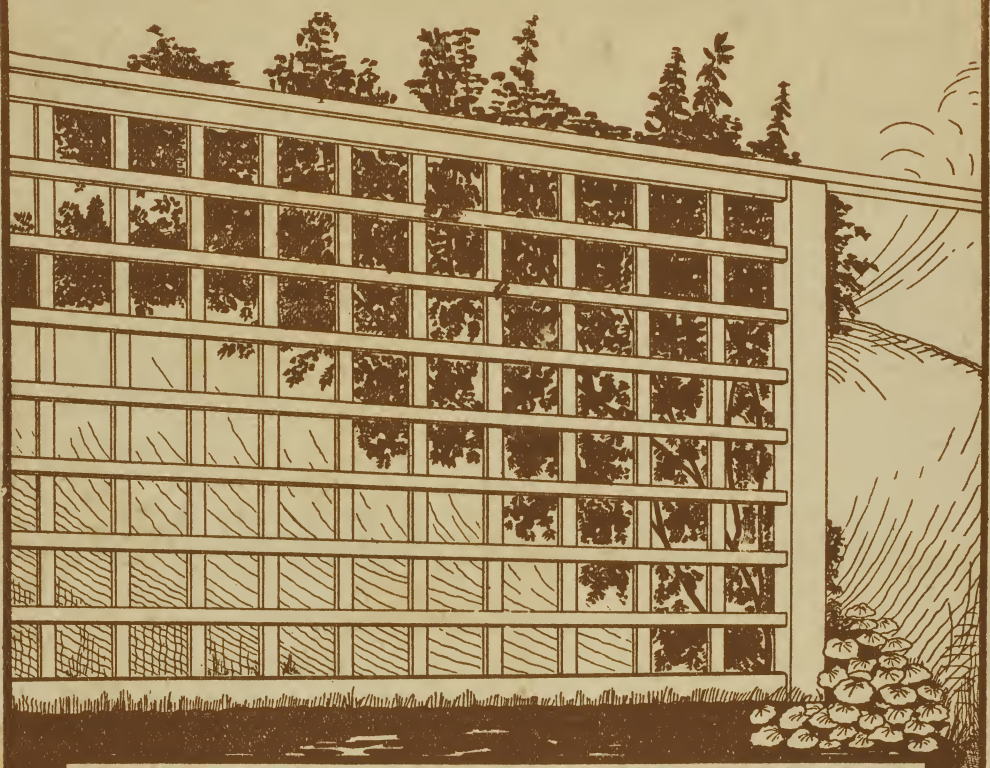
A. C. Younkin (M) 6-23

California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

LILACS
NATIVE PLANTS
ROSE SHOW APRIL 21-22
LATHHOUSES
WISTARIA
GLADIOLUS

MAR. 1923 TEN CENTS

F. A. BODE

Landscape Gardener

Trees,
Shrubs,
Bedding Plants,
Roses,

Complete Collection of Plants suitable for San Diego.

Bode's Nursery

PHONE
HILCREST 2825-J

SALESYARD
1260 UNIV. AVE.

Bedding Plants Now Ready

We have a WONDERFUL LOT of BEDDING PLANTS NOW READY.

A large number of them are BALLED and ALMOST READY TO BLOOM. They are home grown and raised from the BEST IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SEED and will give

RESULTS

We have thirty of forty varieties and they have been especially grown for YOU.

Harris Seed Co.

"The Seed Service Store"
909 Sixth and 624 E Sts.

BETTER GARDENS

More attractive LAWNS, gorgeous displays of FLOWERS, are simply the result of planting GOOD SEEDS in an intelligent manner. Our KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and WHITE CLOVER for LAWNS is carefully bought and sold to particular people who desire the best—for PURITY and High GERMINATION it is unexcelled.

WIZARD FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, Etc. is the BEST and CHEAPEST fertilizer on the market. Use only ¼ the usual amount. Quickly available, odorless and lasting. In 2 lb. cartons and 25 lb. bags. One 25 lb. bag is sufficient for 1200 sq. feet of lawn.

BEDDING PLANTS in season in variety. Choice named GLADIOLUS BULBS, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, Etc.

SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

Formerly Nearpass Seed Co.

943 6th st., (near Broadway) ***"For Success—Buy the Best"***

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 14 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, MAR. 1923 No. 9

SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY—A GROWING INSTITUTION

The San Diego Union of January 1, 1903, contains an interesting article written by Mrs. Alonzo E. Horton, who was then secretary of the Public Library Board. She describes the new Carnegie building into which the library was moved some time during the preceding year and notes with pride that the library now has ample room for growth. She mentions specially the opening of the Children's Department and the pleasure and interest shown by the children in having a room of their own where they could find their favorite stories and pictures. She also states that the staff of seven people will continue the service in the new building.

In response to the ever increasing demands resulting from the city's steady growth, library service has increased by leaps and bounds and seven branches have been established within the last nine years. Not only does the library circulate eight books per capita annually but through its Reference Department, it gives inestimable service to hundreds of inquirers. A comparison of the annual reports for 1902 and 1922 shows that the library is now doing twelve hundred times the amount of work. The staff numbers thirty people. In 1902, 681 volumes were added to the library; today, the addition of 1,000 volumes a month does not satisfy the demand. The main building remains the same in size. Every department is hampered by lack of space and the stacks are filled to overflowing. The establishment of branches has increased the work of the Catalog Department alone to such an extent that it is almost impossibel to handle the number of books needed in the small work room space available. Six years ago the Children's Department and the Periodical Department had to be moved into rented quarters a block away. This annex is maintained at considerable expense besides being an inconvenience to library patrons. The money used for rent is needed in the book fund.

The Library Board and the School Board have co-operated and whenever possible branch libraries have been placed in school buildings. The three oldest and largest granches located at University Heights, Logan Heights and Ocean Beach, have outgrown their present quarters and no others larger are available in these communities.

A proposition to vote a $250,000 bond issue has been placed on the ballot for the April election. This will provide for the addition of two concrete, fireproof wings to the main library and for new branches at University Heights, Logan Heights and Ocean Beach.

"For reaching far into the life of the community, helpfully and continuously, scarcely any other institution is comparable with the public library whose resources are broadcast throughout the city and where service is given in a form and wtih a spirit at once personal and individual; an all-day service to whomsoever will," says the librarian of the Dayton, O., Public Library in her annual report. Further development of library service in San Diego is impossible under present conditions. VOTE FOR THE LIBRARY BONDS, APRIL 3rd.

LILACS

Mrs. Kate S. Williams, Santa Ysabel.

The name lilac is derived from the Persian lilag, which signifies a flower, and in England, as well as in America, it often becomes lay lock. Before the name lilac became popular it was called the "blow pipe tree," as the wood is hollow and could be used as stems for pipes.

The lilac belongs to the same family as the olive, medicenially it has a value from the fact that an extract from the unripe seeds is good as a beverage and also a tonic.

So enshrined in our sentiments and affection is this shrub that we scarcely can realize that it is a foreigner brought to our shores. Twelve species are found in a wild state through various parts of southwestern Europe, Central Asia, The Himalayas to Mongolia, Northern China and Japan. There are several statements to how it became distributed over European gardens, but the most authentic seems to be that it was brought to Vienna by Bushbecq, the Embassador of Ferdinand I, who was stationed at Constantinople. This would bring its introduction into Europe at

about 1500. From Vienna it soon spread into many other countries.

There is a tradition that the lilac was first brought to America by a Dr. John Durand, a Hugguenot, who came to America in 1690 from La Rochelle, France. With others of his faith he settled first in New Rochelle, N. Y., named after his home in France. Afterward he removed to Derby, Conn. Even that time of perilous travel, room was found for such small plants and shrubs as they had managed to bring, and some lilac bushes were among them. Dr. Durand died in 1729, but his descendents still live there and there are lilacs still growing there, too, a sweeter and more lasting memorial than ever so costly one of stone.

It is not only the country or suburban dweller who may enjoy the pleasures of lilac tide for in the public parks in almost every city of the Union, are growing quantities of these bushes.

May 15th generally sees the lilac in bloom in the colder countries, although in some localities it blooms earlier. The harbinger of spring and as such is heralded in all countries as that torch bearer to summer, as she waits for spring to glide away before flinging from her apron her treasures: Summer roses, summer songs and summer choruses. I might write on and on, beautiful traditions of prose and poetry as well as history are interwoven in the annals of the lilac. In England, France, Germany, the festival of the lilac is still one of the events of the spring, when men and maiden wander from village to village, singing and carrying garlands of the lovely and fragrant plumes of lilacs, with which they deck the maypoles and pavilions where they dance and acclaim the coming of spring.

If you ask most people how many kinds of lilacs there are, they will say two, the purple and the white, (possibly the Persian). To state the truth there are known to be one hundred and fifty known varieties, divided into groups. The whole family is called Syringas. The study of the whole family is more than interesting. The group Vulgarus is the one most known, in these we have numerous varieties, a wide range of colors and both the single and double flowering ones. I give only a few best of the long list: White, Vulgaris Alba takes a long time to bear and is a shy bloomer.

Grandiflora Alba, while a prolific bloomer and has great spikes of bloomFrau Daneover, large panacles of white, bloom fine. Maru Legripe is one of the most popular used for forcing in green house. Princess Alexandra has glorious crowns of purest white.

Other colors we have found to be fine: Charles 10th, large trusses of reddish flowers. Ludwig Spath, dark purplish red, Prof.

Con'd on Page 13

WATER LILIES

HARRY JOHNSON

Successor to E. D. Sturtevant

ESTABLISHED 1876

Before you build that new pool consult us on your plans; it will cost you nothing, and may save you disappointment.

Now is the time to clean your pool and give fresh soil to those that have not been replanted in the past two years.

You will want to try a plant or so of our new varieties. Comanche and Paul Hariot among the Hardies and J. H. Bullard in the Tropicals are very satisfactory.

Let us send you our catalog.

Hynes, L. A. County, California

Lundy's Home of Flowers

Floral Artists

Flowers For All Occasions

PHONE 621-23

Member Florists Telegraph Delivery

1147 Fifth St. San Diego, Calif.

BALBOA PARK NOTES

(By J. G. Morley, Park Superintendent)

Among the interesting varieties of trees and shrubs planted in Balboa Park are some of the HAKEAS. They are interesting from the simple fact of their diversity of foliage and flowers, also their habit of growth. They are all natives of Australia, some with pinnate foliage, others with foliage resembling the eucalyptus, and others with willow-like foliage. They are classed as shrubs and small trees. The following are the varieties growing in Balboa Park:

HAKEA PUGIONIFORMIS, an evergreen shrub with white flowers in the early winter, the foliage is slender, lanceolate, and quite prickly,—color a brownish-green. This variety is very drought resistant, and will thrive in poor soil, in fact, the plant lives longer and has a better appearance grown under rocky conditions. In Australia this variety is used extensively for hedges, and owing to its drought resisting character, has been extensively planted in Balboa Park.

HAKEA SUAVEOLENS, a very fine small evergreen tree or large shrub, very drought resistant, with foliage somewhat resembling a pine tree, but very rigid and somewhat spiny at the tip. This variety has been planted in California more extensively than any other in parks and on large estates.

The foliage is beautiful dark green, flowers yellowish white, in bloom during February and March,—is a fine plant for mass planting, especially for bordering large groups of pine trees,—is very useful for single specimens and also for hedges, and attains a height of fifteen feet. If planted in too moist and deep soil, is liable to topple over, unless pruned closely. It makes only a few heavy roots and seldom any fibrous roots,—grows well in poor soil with little water. It has been planted extensively in Balboa Park, both in the Golden Hill section and the west boulevard, and in several other locations.

HAKEA LAURINA, very frequently called Hakea Eucalyptoides, owing to the foliage somewhat resembling the small leaved eucalyptus trees.

This variety is a small tree, foliage glabrous, except on the young growth,—flowers globular, color crimson, with golden yellow styles projecting over one inch all over the blossom, giving a very pretty effect. May be grown either as a small tree or shrub,—a few are growing in the park as trees. In southern Europe, especially in Italy, this variety is extensively grown, and has been called the glory of the gardens of the Riviera.

HAKEA ELIPTICA, an evergreen shrub or small tree, growing to a height of ten to fifteen feet. The older foliage is quite glabrous and the young shoots have a bronze color which is very effective when planted in masses as a shrub. A few are growing in the Park as small trees, in the Golden Hill section. The flowers are brownish yellow and very inconspicuous.

HAKEA SALIGNA, has narrow leaves resembling the willow, flowers are white and like the preceding variety are inconspicuous. This variety, if well grown, makes a pretty little tree suitable for planting in narrow parkways,—is very drought resistant as are all the Hakeas. A few have been planted in Balboa Park on a knoll along West Boulevard.

The varieties here enumerated have been quite extensively planted in California. Other varieties are being tried by some of the progressive nurserymen. There are nearly one hundred varieties classified in Australian horticulture and as they are so well adapted to our California conditions, it is to be hoped that we will soon have a much larger variety to choose from than at the present.

This is a good time to sow summer flowering annuals. You may commence at once to sow asters. Try the new California Giant American Beauty types,—they may be procured in a number of separate colors. Marigolds, both French and African, dahlias, salpiglosis, nemesias, scabiosa, dianthus, centaureas, phlox, drummondi, annual chrysanthemums, coreopsis, caliopsis, cornflowers,, gaillardias, nasturtiums and zinnias, both the giant and lilyput varieties, which may be obtained in separate colors. Zinnias may be sown every month from now until August, providing a succession of flowers until November.

TO A DANDELION

(By Pearl LaForce Mayer.)

Oh little yellow dandelion
You cussed little thing
I've dug you up a thousand times
And up again you spring!

It seems to me that you must sprout
And bloom and seed by night
And then you squat down in the grass
And hang on fast and tight!

Today I find you over here—
Next day you're over there—
You pesky little yellow thing
I find you everywhere!

The poets who have sung your praise
They make me sign and yawn—
THEY never had to dig you out
Of a California lawn!

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

RHODODENDRONS THRIVE IN SOIL TREATED WITH ALUMINUM SULPHATE

A method for making the ordinary garden soil suitable for rhododendrons has been discovered by Dr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, although still in the experimental stage, will be welcomed by nurserymen and others interested in growing ornamental shrubbery. This knowledge is likely to be of importance at the present time when the importation of these plants has been greatly curtailed through the plant quarantine laws, and nurserymen are now trying to grow the needed plants inside the United States.

Native rhododendrons unlike most plants and crops require an acid soil and will not thrive in the ordinary fertile garden or greenhouse soil, but they grow with great luxuriance in sand mixed with peat, with rotting wood, or with half-rotted leaves. Experiments have made it clear that rhododrendrons thrive in this kind of soil because its chemical reaction is acid, and they die in the ordinary fertile soil because its reaction is neutral or alkaline.

Dr. Coville's experimental work which has been done in the greenhouse has shown that aluminum slphate when applied to an ordinary soil is an effective and inexpensive method of changing the soil eraction from neutral or alkaline to acid. Where soils have been so treated the stimulation of growth of the rhododendrons has been very great, as much as 250 per cent increase in the diameter of the rosettes of seedling rhododendrons having been secured. Crude aluminum sulphate is used in the chemical industries, is not expensive, and in large quantities can be purchased from dealers in chemical supplies at about $5 per hundred pounds.

Experiments that have been in progress for several years past have shown that soil acidity is required not only for rhododendrons but for azaleas, kalmias, and practically all the plants of the heath family, besides many orchids and numerous other plants of ornamental horticulture that are commonly regarded as difficult of cultivation. There is every reason to expect, said Dr. Coville, that these other plants also can be made to thrive in ordinary soils through the use of aluminum sulphate.

Experimental work in this matter has not been carried on for sufficient length of time to be certain that long continued treatment with aluminum sulphate may not lead to the development of unforseen difficulties, such as the formation of hydrogen sulphide or other compounds of sulphur injurious to this type of plants. For the present the aluminum sulphate treatment should be regarded as experimental.

Large rhododendrons growing in the deeper soils of outdoor plantings were not tested in these experiments, but for such situations, it is believed, amounts of aluminum sulphate up to half a pound per square yard may be applied advantageously and safely, if the soil is of the ordinary fertile type, the application being repeated if the soil is not made acid by the first application.

In an ideal rhododendron soil aluminum sulphate is unnecessary and useless. Persons desiring to experiment with sickly outdoor rhododendrons are advised to apply the aluminum sulphate to only a portion of the plantings, always leaving another portion untreated for comparison.

(This should be of first importance to the many California Garden readers growing Ericas or Heathers.—Editor.)

OUTDOOR APRIL BULB MEETING

By courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wangenheim the usual Bulb Show meeting will be held in their grounds, 148 Juniper street, April 3, in the afternoon. Come and bring your specimens.

REGULAR MARCH MEETING

The regular March meeting will be held the evening of the 20th with Mrs. Appleman, 3802 Herbert street. Get off at Normal and University and walk half a block south. Miss Mould on Dahlia division and Mr. Westergaard on Seasonal planting.

Inexpensive

Hot Water Service

is supplied by the CIRCULATING TYPE GAS WATER HEATER.

This little heater will supply all the hot water you want--for bathing, dishwashing, housework, etc.--within ten or fifteen minutes after the burners are lighted. The water runs, piping hot right to your faucets, thus relieving you of the necessity of carrying a teakettle about.

At any Dealers

San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company

935 Sixth Street

Phone Main 64

Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation.

The Mar. & Apr. Gardens

MARCH FLOWER GARDEN

Mary Matthews

National Garden Week, April 22-28, 1923.
"Wear a Flower."
"Plant a Tree."
"Grow a Garden."

These are three of the many slogans sent out from headquarters with the request that all garden clubs, as well as individuals, will observe National Garden Week, and any one of these can be well carried out this month so as to have everything ready for the National Week. Wear a Flower and get the habit, a flower seems to be the only thing so far for the San Diego Floral Association, no badges having been decided upon, though we really ought to have one. Most anything in the way of a tree, with the exception of pines, can be put in here, any of the sub-tropical shrubs—Hibiscus, Pittosporums, Lantanas, Daturas, and this is the time to also plant the old favorites, Lemon Verbena, night blooming jessamine and scented geraniums and that charming shrub so loved by the snails, the Mexican Orange, Choysia tenata. All summer blooming bulbs should go in, montebretia for late blooming, they will come up and thrive anywhere. Put in Gladiolus wherever you can in the hardy border for the garden this is the most effective way of planting clumps of them here and there pushing up through the hardy plants are very showy. If one were going to adopt a bulbous flower for their badge it certainly should be the Gladiolus. With us they do so well with minimum care, the Primulinus type are especially charming.

Lift Chrysanthemums, if you have not done so already, and divide this month, take off the newly rooted plants round the old clump, and throw the balance away. A well-drained piece of ground suits them best, give a good soaking after planting, keep them free from weeds, loosen the soil around them eveyr few days till growth is well started, put plants about a foot apart, and pinch them once or twice in May and June. The hardy chrysanthemums are being grown more and more and make a fine display in the garden, also furnishing armsful of cut flowers—with half the time and trouble required to grow the huge exhibition "mop" the little pompons and single are fine also for decoration.

If you have succeeded in bringing Delphinium seedlings through in flats, put them into their permanent place and give good care. If planted in a shady place the bloom stalks will be longer and the bloom more lasting. A fine planting of Delphiniums is a wonderful spot in the garden, but they are one of the things that require constant care. They need rich soil, good drainage and ample water. All Iris, now that they are coming into bloom will need plenty of moisture, loosening of the soil and choice ones protected from the sun. Spanish Iris especially are apt to be ruined with the sun and hot dry winds. All over the country there is great interest being taken in Iris, and we can grow some of the kinds here to perfection, though there is a lot for us to learn about them. Still time to put Aster seeds in, as the weather warms up they will come on rapidly, though they are a cool-weather plant—so keep them in a fairly shaded place—and give water, when needed, after sun down.

Start your Zinnia seeds in flats. They are a late summer blooming subject. Burbank says you can get more pleasure and fun out of a 25 cent packet of Zinnia seeds than out of thirty-five dollars worth of Dahlia tubers. You can take your choice.

American Grown Bulbs

Spanish Iris in 5 separate varieties per 1000, $35.
Baby Gladiolus, Peach Blossum, Ackermand, Blushing Bride per 1000, $35.
Gladiolus, The Bride per 1000, $25.
Narcissus paperwhites per 1000, $22.
Oxalis Duchess yellow, lavender and white per 1000, $20.
Ranuncules Mixture No. 1, $32. per 1000.
Anemone Mixture, $22. per 1000.
Freesia Rainbow Mixture ½ inch up per 1000, $12.
Freesia Purity 7-16 per 1000, $5.
½x⅝ per 1000, $8.50.
Chinese Lilies our own import 120 Bulbs to the Mat at $12.
Ask for complete list of Cyclamen Seeds.

CORN B. GARDIEN & CO.
HORTICULTURAL BROKERS
Watts, California

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

A. D. Robinson, President.
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President
Wm. P. Brothers, Treasurer
Miss Mary Matthews, Secretary
L. A. Blochman
John G. Morley Walter Birch

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page ----------$10.00 Half Page, ----------$5.00
Quarter Page---------- 2.50 Eighth Page ---------- 1.50
Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, $1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

EDITORIALLY

The sixteenth continuous Spring Show of the San Diego Floral Association will be held in the Civic Auditorium in Balboa Park Saturday afternoon and Sunday, April 21 and 22. On its face that looks like a very simple and not very important statement, but back of it is almost two decades of strenuous endeavor on the part of an association of a few folks who believe that beauty as expressed in flowers and gardens should be a big thing in any city life and much more so in a city like San Diego the climate of which offers such exceptional aid in floriculture. Through years of indifference and good natured tolerant contempt the faithful of the Floral Association stuck to their spades and rakes and last year saw a substantial appreciation of their work in an attendance of over four thousand in a day and a half at their Spring Show. It is a big labor to put on such a show as the 1922 one, the wildflower exhibit alone was pronounced by experts as worth a long journey to see, it occupied the time of teachers and scholars for days all over the county to assemble it and efforts are being put forth to duplicate it this year. 1923 has not been the season for wildflowers its predecessor was, the rains have been light and few and far between, especially near the coast, but the mountain districts have had a mild winter and an early spring and it is fair to assume that nature with her usual justice has provided compensations, and it is quite possible, even probable, that the difference of seasons will be expressed in a difference in character rather than in quantity of the exhibits. Possibly specimens that like the shorter rainfall will be prominent.

The premium list published elsewhere has been carefully revised and pruned quite a little as most things should be once in a while, it had grown to such a multitude of classes that clerks, exhibitors and judges were becoming nervous wrecks. The pruning has been done with the entrants in various classes in mind, many last year had no entrant at all, and though it is the easy pleasant way to arrange that every exhibitor shall have at least one ribbon that cannot be the course of an organization that has staged two shows a year for sixteen years and has a national reputation to support. The San Diego Floral Association ribbons must mean something, they must be the hallmark of merit. So much is said because it is possible that intending exhibitors may look over the premium list in vain for the class they had picked as their arena this spring and yet seventy-two classes would seem sufficient to let in most any one.

The Community exhibits have been dropped, having from the point of view of the Association done their work, which was to start the show virus working in our neighbors and last year the chief competitors in this class all had their own shows. This class took up a great deal of room and duplicated in a general display the individual exhibits in other classes.

The question of the difference between an amateur and a professional was noted some last year and evidently is a problem wherever flower shows are held. Notices under this head appear in the premium lists of all prominent exhibitions and in a recent booklet published by our government having for its object the encouragement of flower shows the necessity of drawing this line is much stressed. The definition is not one for a hair-splitting legal mind for it hinges on attitude perhaps more than action, it is not a question of evading the law but keeping the spirit and the best any one has done towards a simple segregation is that an amateur is one who grows flowers for the love of them and the professional one who grows them for profit. It has always been distinctly specified that an amateur may dispose of his surplus to buy other stock without affecting his amateur standing and to prevent an unfair interpretation of this it has been further provided that the amount sold should not exceed the amount expended for new things. It is not intended that this shall be put forth as authoritative, it is not to be made the basis of a discussion as to the standing of any one, it is merely repeating what others have said and the California Garden feels so strongly that this is a question of spirit rather than letter that it cannot understand how any one can be doubtful of which class shelters them.

Here is the premium list a month before the show and here are the officials hoping still that some of the exhibitors will make

Continued on page 11

THE NATIVE PLANTS

By Fidelia Woodcock.

Mimulus

The study of plants from collections of dried and preserved specimens is and perhaps will be the basis of most of our important scientific knowledge of them. So far as this method fills an important place in plant records, an herbarium is a priceless possession in locating the original homes of the wild flowers placed under cultivation.

But of greater importance to our school children and to the present-day land owners is the knowledge of the behavior of plants in the land as a means of determining the worth of the soil.

The first appeal of a flower and perhaps its highest character is reproduction. Fruiting and seed forming show what the plant is. In this capacity a thrifty crop of weeds in the soil is the best index to its character. Native shrubs bear out this conclusion—they show the preference and amount of tolerance that many or most plants have in choosing their surroundings. The "lemonade-bush" of Southern California, known in science as "Sour-berry", is perhaps the best example that we can find. It determines the range of citrus planting that to be successful needs the strength in the cells of the plants to withstand alkali in the soil. Growing as it does in the alluvial washings from the high mountains down the canyons to the sea, even in the salt marshes near the ocean where shrubs are unusual, it can adapt itself to the soil-test growing in dwarf and unusual shapes, but still a thrifty arbiter of the land.

For personal observation the leaves of the lemonade-berry, sometimes with a smooth edge, sometimes with a prickly margin, are valuable, as they indicate strongly the depth of moisture in the underground springs. Where the soil is shallow they are inclined to be low and rangy, but planted in rich lands tne entire-leafed sumach (Rhus integrifolia), for that is its real name, becomes very nearly a rugged, healthy tree. In lands near and in the tropics, the sumach family, to which the Rhus belongs, is one of the most important fruit bearing families. In cooler climes, when the sunshine is not sufficient to develop the acids in the cells, the tissues that are very oily give rise to a non-volatile poisonous oil that is disagreeable to the touch, producing unpleasant swellings and irritation of the flesh. Poison sumach is known in California as "poison oak", in the eastern states as "poson ivy". There is a deadly form of it native to South America, but all of the species are various kinds of Rhus.

At the present day, the most vital question of conservation is the protection of the Yucca that is another soil determinant. This species of lily may be classed among palm lilies as it has in the Mohave Desert the form of a tree, but decreases in size to that of a low-growing chaparral shrub on or near the

Shooting Stars

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

California coast. The danger of its extinction by ruthless flower pickers comes from the fact that its seeds are fertilized by a night-flying moth of a white color, Pronubis, that punctures the petals of the pure white waxlike flowers, depositing its eggs with an oridepositor (egg spoon) and not over the top as most insects fertilize the ovules. The eggs hatch and the young moths fly away carrying the pollen dust on their clothes and feet to other flowers, where they in turn feed and lay their eggs.

Every part of the Yucca plant has had an economic use with the early American Desert people. When there were no national boundaries the desert dwellers used the root of the Yucca for soap, the thready leaves for fibre in making mats for their riding equipment as well as for ropes and thread to stitch their garments. In Mexico the fruit ripens to the size of the "Wild Date", becoming a delicious food.

So great has become the danger of extinction that the present legislature is making an effort to preserve it by imposing a fine of one hundred dollars for picking the flowers or by imprisonment for removing the plant from the ground.

From its rare beauty it has been consecrated by the Padres to the srevice of the church under the name of "Our Lord's Candle". The strict blade-like, pointed leaves growing in dense tufts or rosettes gave the Yucca the name of the "Spanish Bayonet". One of the most beautiful flowering specimens that I have ever seen was growing under the salt spray in the sands of Sunset Cliffs several years ago. But at present the plant is no more.

Of our native parasites the most dangerous at the present time is the mistletoe that spreads upon the oak, the mesquite, the cypress and the juniper. If not exterminated, in time it threatens the destruction of some of the best inland trees.

The yellow mistletoe of the interior of California has killed large numbers of cottonwood and buckeye trees, forming haustoria in the bark that prevents the formation of new layers of growing wood.

Throughout California the nearest point to a material heaven is the sky-line where the earth and sky exchange greetings. Here the blue mountain lilac loves to range, the Cenothus or buckthorn blends with the beyond. Some forms of this much praised canyon shrub produce small flower clusters, and though graceful, are from their compact little bunches of blue flowers a disappointment to the beauty seekers who expect large things even in California.

The most luxuriant growths of mountain lilac are essentially shrubs of the "Redwood Belt". But where southern mountain conditions prevail on dry ridges north and south

Indian Pink

the small flowered Ceanothus sorediatus thrives. And in the southern chaporral most of the plants of this section are its hybrid forms. It is nearly always crossed by the pollen showers from the lower altitudes of the deep canyons that are carried upward by the winds sometimes in clouds and fall back on the sprays of flower clusters, causing a number of mixed forms that have sometimes the same flowers and different leaves or different flowers and the same leaves. Quite often the shape of the fruit varies, and it is not an unusual sight to see the variations in all of the parts of the plant organs. Most of our mountain lilacs are either blue or violet blue, but certain kinds with a wide range have pure white blossoms that cover larger areas in late winter with a snowy bloom.

The wisest scientists are still busy determining the happy state of contentment that creates an environment for the wild flowers. Like the native children it may be said of them that the surest way to cultivate them is to understand their tastes—preference and tolerance.

SEE THE PARK PANSIES

Visitors to the former Exposition Grounds should not fail to visit the Pansy Garden, where thirty-six thousand plants are in bloom. At the present time they are very pretty and during the next two months will be at their best. This garden is named the Montezuma Garden, and is situated east of the Fine Arts Building and immediately south of the arcade.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE OLD TOWN PALMS

(Only One Now Remains)

If not a native, a very very old resident

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

GLADIOLUS NOTES

If you had gladioli last season and allowed them to remain in the ground they should show quite a growth by this time unless the bulbs have decayed from having too much moisture after maturity. Bulbs planted one and two months ago, if properly cured, should show a nice growth by this and from now on until the spikes are well advanced should have an abundance of water with frequent aeration of the soil at the same time a liberal application of a quick acting fertilizer should be applied and worked into the soil. The roots will get the fertility if it is applied about fifteen or twenty inches from the bulbs and worked down two or three inches deep. A good generous handful to about ten feet of row is something to go by. Bulbs planted now will come into bloom the last of May or the first of June and by planting at intervals of two weeks this beautiful summer flower may be enjoyed for many weeks. Later plantings will stand a more or less shaded location as our mid-day sun in summer is a little too strong for them. The one thing they revel in is to have their leaves washed and cooled and the roots to sip up the moisture and make the flower stalks fairly jump up with gladness for our cooling draughts. Sprinkle them every morning or evening if you wish, but do not forget that the real watering is to let it run gently and long enough to reach deep down to their roots. Do I hear some one say how deep shall I plant my bulbs and how far apart? About four inches deep and the same distance apart gives you something to guage your operations by. It is not a half bad practice to lightly mulch glads after they show their flower spikes. If you want to get enthusiastic over growing gladioli plant enough of them so you will be able to cut a bunch and have some left to give your friends and have another bunch yourself later on. I know one lady who has planted 200 bulbs in addition to quite a lot she grew herself last year and I venture she will think more of glads after this season's experience than ever before. For every occasion, for rich or poor they are the finest flower we have today.

E. H. CUSHMAN,
Point Loma.

MY GARDEN

When Spring comes smiling through the wood
I love to take my trusty hoe
And in a mild, Arcadian mood
Go out to make my garden grow.
No finer outdoor sport I know,
Nor one that offers greater wealth.
A calm content it does bestow,
And that rare fruit of perfect health.

A partnership with the Divine
I feel in all I plant or sow.
The care and delving must be mine
And God will make the flowers grow
And fruits to ripen in the row.
But more than Nature's kind increase
From out my happy labors flow;
More than all that, heart-ease and peace.

Too oft in barter and in trade
Our gain another's loss must show.
But what is in my garden made
Is never through my brother's woe.
I feel the kind and easy glow
Of one whose time is wisely spent;
Like busy bees the hours go
To bring the honey of content.

L'envoi

My garden, unto you I owe
My spirit's wider range and scope
That causes in my heart to grow
A higher faith, a nobler hope.

—Thomas Lomax Hunter, in Saturday Evening Post.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

EDITORIALLY

Continued from page 6

their entries before the eleventh hour. You don't suppose the shows in the big cities back east or in Europe start the opening morning with a blank entry book; they won't take entries that morning at all. Oh it would so simplify the terrific labor of that strenuous morning if you would make your entries before. Think of it, hundreds of exhibits many of them to be classified in their newspaper wrapping entered in the book carded, etc., and all to be done in a few hours amid the clamor and fuss of every phase of the work. Only the barest outline of the exhibit is possible before that morning, the space to be allotted to each class is pure guess work, it has to be planned concertina like so that it can open and shut anywhere. This is the phase the public cannot understand, it says, "Why don't you have it all planned before hand?" Dear public, show us how, we have failed to find the method in sixteen years. The exhibits make the show, the exhibitors bring the exhibits, many of them are touchy mortals, if things don't suit them they have only to say, "Oh, well, I don't have to bring my flowers to your old show," and then it is to work backwards. No exhibitors bringing exhibits, no exhibits making no show and there you are. It is a monument to the good nature and general courtesy of San Diego that its flower shows are possible that hundreds of people whose main incentive is the public weal can be rushed and bothered and pushed around year after year and then come back and do it all over again, and what is most surprising, really seem to like it.

Now we come to the public putting on their best clothes and paying two bits to see the show, four thousand of them last year. Do they think at all about the labor that made their visit possible. Do they ask the how of that labor, and if so how can they keep out of the Floral Association. Four thousand members, a quite moderate number for this city, and the Association could do wonderful things but probably it will never have that roll, for from its very nature it cannot do a "drive", there is a record of a naughty couple being driven "OUT" of a garden, but none of any being herded IN.

I often think when working over my plants of what Linneaus once said of the unfolding of a blossom, "I saw God in His glory passing near me and bowed my head in worship."

What has become of our Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums, they are beautiful as orchids and they like us. Elsewhere in the state whole houses of them can be seen in endless variety. Plant Pelargoniums.

SEED PREMIUMS WITH CALIFORNIA GARDEN

The seed given by California Garden as Premium is as follows:

Hanging Basket or Lloydii Tuberous Begonia

This seed has been carefully handpicked from the Rosecroft collection of upwards of twenty distinct varieties including many Rosecroft seedlings exclusively grown there. This collection has been pronounced far the finest in this country and the equal of any anywhere. The colors range from white to deep crimson including pinks, yellows, oranges, coppers, reds and pastel tints, and the forms are as various as the colors. With this seed goes detailed directions for culture, and the seed can be obtained in no other way.

Other Begonia seed include small Vernon type bedders which can be grown outside in sheltered locations. in pink, white with pink edge (Seashell) and white with orange edge. a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a seedling of Seashell, single Tuberous, and a small amount of some twenty of the large growers.

EMILY T. MOULD'S PRIZE DAHLIA SEED

This seed has been personally saved and donated to the California Garden by Miss Mould and is exclusively from her best blooms. The Mould collection of Dahlias is in a class by itself and was the feature of its section in the Fall Show.

P. H. TYLERS CALIFORNIA POPPY, SHIRLEY POPPY, SWEET PEA, AND RED SUNFLOWER SEED

The Flowers from which this seed was saved at Ocean Beach were extra in their class and the Garden is very desirous that the California Poppy especially should all be planted.

The Begonia and Dahlia Seed is only given with new subscriptions but the Poppy, Sweet Pea in mixture only and Sunflower will be allowed with renewals also. **With one subscription only one kind of seed.**

The Garden wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of this seed, which enables it to offer as a premium the value of a subscription. The same package of Hanging Tuberous sells for more money in the regular course of trade.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEND A UNIQUE PRESENT.

LATHHOUSE FOR SALE

The Floral Association offers for $25 the lathhouse structure that has appeared as its office at shows and elsewhere, it is in four sections and can be easily and cheaply adapted to use in a garden. It cost many times this amount to build. Communicate with the Secretary or Mrs. M. A. Greer 2972 First. she knows it from A to Z.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PREMIUM LIST — SPRING SHOW

Sixteenth Annual Spring Show, Roses and Other Flowers, Saturday and Sunday, April 21st and 22nd, in Civic Auditorium, Opening Saturday at 2 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Section "A" Amateurs

1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind.
*2. Best Collection of Roses—six varieties, not more than 3 of each.
3. Best Three White Roses, one variety.
4. Best Three Red Roses, one variety.
*5. Best Three Yellow or Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
6. Best Three Pink, or Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
7. Best One White Rose.
8. Best One Pink Rose.
9. Best One Yellow Rose.
10. Best One Red Rose.
11. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
12. Best Display, Single or Cherokee Type.
13. Best San Diego County "Seedling" Rose.
14. Best New Rose not before shown in San Diego.
15. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses.
*16. Best Arranged Basket of Roses. Other flowers or greenery allowed as decoration.

*Rose Sweepstake.

Section "B" Amateurs

17. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses.
18. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
19. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl, Vase or Dish.
20. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
21. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
22. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
23. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
24. Best Display of Gladiolus.
25. Best Display of Iris.
26. Best Display of Pansies.
27. Best Display of Wild Flowers by an individual.
28. Best Display of Wild Grasses by an individual.
29. Best General Collection of Flowers from a private garden.
*31. Best Collection Sweet Peas, not less than 15 stems.
32. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
33. Best Vase Light Pink Sweet Peas.
34. Best Vase Dark Pink Sweet Peas.
35. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
36. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
37. Best Vase Purple Sweet Peas.
38. Best Vase Salmon Sweet Peas.
39. Best Vase Maroon Sweet Peas.
40. Best Vase Bicolor Sweet Peas. Limit 20 sprays.
*41. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
42. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.

*Sweet Pea Sweepstake.

43. Best Display Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrids.
44. Best Display Cinerarias, Stellata.
45. Best Potted Cineraria, Dwarf Hybrid.
46. Best Potted Cineraria, Stellata.
47. Best Display of Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums.
48. Best Display of Geraniums.
49. Best Display of Annuals.
50. Best Display of Perennials.
51. Best Display of Stocks.
52. Best Dispaly of Snapdragons.
53. Best Display of Calendulas.
54. Best Display of Larkspurs.
*55. Best Table Decoration, using Roses.
*56. Best Table Decoration, other than Roses.

Section "C" Children's Classes

*57. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any school in city.
*58. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any school in county, outside of city.
59. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers by any school in the city.
60. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers by any school in county outside of city.

Wildflower Sweepstake Banner.

61. Best Display of Cut Flowers or Plants from Child's Garden.
62. Best Collection of Sweet Peas by individual child.

N. B. Schools are eligible to enter in open classes.

Section "D" for Professionals

(Entries by Nurserymen)

63. Best General Display of Bush Roses.
*64. Best Display of Cut Roses.
65. Best General Display of cut flowers other than Roses.
*66. Best General Display of Shrubs and Plants.
67. Best Display of Everlasting Flowers.
68. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.

(Entries by Florists)

*69. Best Arranged Basket of Cut Flowers.
70. Best Arranged Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.
71. Best Bride's Bouquet.
72. Best Hand Bouquet.

*Classes in which Trophies are offered.

Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.

RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 10 a. m. of first day of show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the

clerks by 9 a. m. of the first day of show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 a. m. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.

3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
5. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
6. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
7. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the show, under the jurisdiction of the show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the show without the authority of the officials in charge.
8. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
9. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.
10. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
11. Artificially colored flowers or plants will not be received as entries.
12. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
13. In Class 73, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.
14. Sweet Peas will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stem.
15. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious.

Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

No fee is charged for making entries in this show. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with the Secretary ,Hillcrest 3330-W, before 8:30 a. m. or after 6 p. m. Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size, it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

Roses, Iris and Sweet Peas will be judged according to the standards of the National Specialty Societies.

LILACS

Continued from page 2

Sargent, buds red, flowers dark violet. Double varieties are the evolution of this type and have been the result of much patience and investigation in horticultural lines. Double whites are marvelous, Mad. Casimir Perier is one of the best, blooming sometimes when only eight inches tall.

Mad. Lemoine is a fine bloomer and large and fragrant. In buying one can tell by the colors of the buds whether the flowers will be white, the buds are a creamy color. When grafted on the common roots, which are spurious.

Other colors in double form are Belle de Nancy, satiny rose, Michael Buchner, double pale lilac, Pres. Grevy, blue flowers, one of the best Sen. Vollard, double bloom rosy red.

The Persian family has small, narrow leaves, the shrub is lovely, and the flowers in both white and purple are exquisite, but not always hardy. The Emondi is from the Himalayas, has large leaves and very hardy, its flowers are pale purple and blooms in profusion.

The Hungarian lilac, called Josekaa, is a fine bush covered with spikes of pale mauve flowers, but have no fragrance. Dr. Brets chineider is a fine June bloomer, flowers pale pink. Villosa is the finest in the summer blooming group. This group does not spread from stalens or roots like the common sort, hence are harder to propogate, they may be pulled apart like currant bushes and a small cutting will throw out a side root. Some varieties of the summer blooming sorts must be trenched, i. e., pull down branches, bury six inches deep, leave out the top and they multiply by layering. The Legustriana or Russian, is a cross between the tree and bush form. It grows straight and takes the form of a tree; pale purple blooms. The Japanese tree lilac grow to an immense size. It is said in the mountains of Japan they are sometimes a foot through and 50 feet tall, and the bloom out rivals the famous wistarias.

The propogation of lilacs is carried on in several ways: Grafting is the most common, as a successful stock the root of the Vulgaria is the best. A piece of scion, a piece of root and a lip graft (as in apple grafting). The tree lilac takes well on this stock. Some take the seed of the best varieties and propogate, but the results are variable, except as to secure new varieties.

Unfortunately the lilac will not grow and succeed in the coastal regions, hence little interest has been taken with its cultivation, but that a committee from the Ramona Chamber of Commerce has adopted the Lilac as the emblem of the Inland Empire, we are hoping the beautiful flower may come into its own here in the west.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE LATHHOUSE — A SERIES

By Alfred D. Robinson.

Furniture, Etc.

The question of the right furniture for the lathhouse is much more difficult than it would seem after a trip through a modern store, for there is so much that won't do. Individual taste of course may have certain consideration but there is no use in my writing these articles if I merely say "do as you please" and frankly I suspcion that a little advice on this question will be more than helpful. Lathhouse furniture cannot be chosen to fit in a color scheme or to match a costume or show off a Persian rug, though here is a good place to say that Persian rugs do fit in a Lathhouse and if they are the real thing it does not do them a bit of harm. I hung up some for a kind of fete one summer, fastening them with ordinary wire nails and lots of the lady visitors have never forgiven me, but the rugs have. This must not be taken to mean that I advocate using rugs to cover potting benches in operation.

Chairs and tables are the chief requirements, easy chairs, not those perches on which fidgetty visitors roost for a passing moment, but deep comfortable things that bid the leg nerves be still and allow the back hinges to work, and so far the wicker variety comes nearest to filling the bill. During the war time the price of these if obtainable at all was ridiculous, that is I mean the purchaser looked ridiculous for paying it even if he had the money, but now they are coming again from the Far East the Near West product has subsided a bit. This wicker ware is light, but not too durable, it goes in the legs, which I presume from ancient modesty, it cannot be modern, are always wrapped with split bambood or cane or something which starts to come off at the first sight of a "rolled". The wicker tables are also good and bad like the chairs. For some reason real furniture looks like the dickens in a lathhouse. Before the wicker age Ihad a go at bamboo chairs, also a product of the ingenius East, they looked the part better than anything and the little frogs loved to housekeep in the hollow ends of the big pieces, much to the enlivening of visitors with nervous hands that strayed into these holes, but they were actually not fit to sit upon, they had no curve or line that fitted the human frame anywhere and they only lasted a season or two and were not cheap. Cement garden furniture might look all right when a bit weathered, but to sit on in summer when one has put off heavy underwear, never. Rustic stuff, if homemade, is unusable, and if Old Hickory does not survive conditions long enough for the cost to be forgotten, and anyway what is Old Hickory that it should be this precious gem among woods? Where there is room the canvas swing seat on a stout pine frame is the prize of all. The one I am thinking of affectionately has been in use five or six seasons and is yet in the ring, it is as plain as plain can be, its canvas is faded and stained and its chains rusted, but it has and yet will support large and small, singly or in bulk when young things squeeze in, and it does not look exotic. Dreaming on the efficiency of this piece of furniture I conceived the idea of replacing busted chair seats with canvas so I ordered one made to measure holes and all, but only that square of canvas cost more than the original chair and I found even then I sat distressfully on the edges of the chair frame and not on the canvas at all.

I am aware that thus far I have not been very helpful, but remember the whole lathhouse technique has been but a year or so building and hardly the foundation is in, when we get along further no doubt suitable furniture will be devised. How can we expect much when stimulated to mild interest by a sign I hang out in off seasons saying, "Lathhouse closed", the casual ones come in and ask, "Say what is this lathhouse, anyway?" and there are lots of them.

Though I deprecate too much of the Japanese touch in the lathhouse I have liked their iron lanterns around and a stone garden lantern surely fits in also, bamboo cannot be dispensed with. Besides using bamboo for single stakes it is effective and serviceable as a lattice or fence for supporting masses of growth, but it must be remembered that it rots with impossible swiftness in the ground and therefore the main supports should run through the roof and be secured there. Till the bamboo dawned on my mental horizon I had a duce of a time trying to control Begonia Nitida and Robusta growing at the base of a mound, they either fell on the walk and got stepped on or looked so unhappy when tied up to a stake, then one day I passed by or tried to, for Nitida reclining on the walk barred the way, and having a short piece of small bamboo in my hand I stuck it in slanting wise and behold Nitida accepted the situation and drooped over gracefully, thereon I cut more bamboo and built a little fence round that mound and in a few days these Begonias lent on that fence and talked scandal to the whole lathhouse and they have been doing it ever since.

I believe I should like some statuary in the lathhouse, I am not sure till I try and I don't know when I shall try, because I would want a real piece and not a painted tin one turned out by a cornice shop, but surely the right thing would be effective laughing or crying from the ferns.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The
FLOWER
SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

Miss Rainford *1115 Fourth St.*

The original design for my lathhouse had a sort of Della Robbia wall fountain, you know the kind of thing a plaque of a papoose in blue and white stuck on a wall convenient to a drink. I don't think I should like that trussed baby around ever asking to be unwound, but I could imagine the idea carried out like some of the little waterfalls that happen where we have water in the woods, the water tumbling thinly over a face of rock that is hidden with a curtain of maidenhair fern and the sun flecking the whole thing with highlights as it filtered through the leaves. There might be room here for a figure and my mind is possessed with a picture I saw of a splendid young creature bathing in the pool at the bottom quite oblivious that there were other people in the world but you hardly even in these movie days could get this part filled satisfactorily or legally even.

May be it comes not properly under the head of furniture, but why worry over such a detail as that, when I want to talk about It and It is Canaries. I have always missed birds and the song of birds in the lathhouse, so last year by constant complaining I persuaded friends to give me four canaries and I bought another and they were a great success till a gray hawk flew in and killed the best singer and scared the rest into silence for weeks. I am told butcher birds are also to be feared and that the common sense of canaries is not a thing to rely upon. I am wrestling with this problem now, it seems to be one of a cage within a cage the outer one of a large mesh wire the inner one a delightful Chinese round affair that in spite of many protests I shall paint bright red or blue or yellow or any other shouting color I happen to fancy at the time, but the canaries must hang all round the lathhouse and they must sing, sing with that delightful energy that blows out their little throats like frogs getting ready to spit or whatever it is they do after working up that bladder under their chins. More of this canary business when I have had more experience, just now the two females are making so awful a business about producing eggs that I doubt whether they can keep on setting long enough to hatch them, still I will give them the benefit of the doubt and hope they know their business.

I don't know what the next article of this series will take up so I cannot tell you.

OUT DOOR MEETING FOR MARCH

The outdoor meeting for March was held in the Loggia Laguna, Balboa Park, on the 6th, from 2 to 4 p. m. This was the first of a series of Bulb Shows that it is hoped to hold this Spring. There was a good attendance, and a greater number of bulbs shown than ever before, five tables being used, two displays were made by professionals, Mr. Westegaard making a general display and Miss Sessions tulips. Amongst the amateurs were Mrs. Evans, showing Hyacinths and Narcissus, Miss Coulter with a various display, Mrs. Waite Rainbow Freesias and Fritelias, "Spring Star Flower". Miss Mould Freesias, a magnificent displya of Rannuculus by Mr. Robinson; Mrs. Ryan brought Antholyza, so often wrongly called early Monbretia. Every one who exhibited is to be congratulated on such a fine display so early in the season. Mrs. Greer showed a potted plant of China Miniata. Bouquets of white violets and forgetmenots were given to new subscribers.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting for February was held in the Auditorium of the Francis Parker School, February 20th, 7:30 p. m. with Miss Sessions as hostess. Miss Yock, a landscape architect from Pasadena, gave a lecture on Italy, with slides illustrating the talk, she also gave glimpses of little gardens in Spain and nearer home. A few of the many beautiful gardens in Pasadena being shown. The music, always an enjoyable feature of the evening's, was furnished by Miss Elba Reeves, soloist; Mrs. Cornelia Reeves, violinist, and Mrs. Stevens, accompanist. Many beautiful specimen flowers were brought and distributed at the close of the evening. An especially fine lot of sweet peas was sent by Mr. Gallup of National City, the sweet pea grower. There was also a distribution of packets of vegetable seeds sent by the Department of Agriculture from Washington.

MARY A. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

WISTARIAS

By K. O. Sessions.

It is February 25th, and the Wisterias are just starting to grow, some have flowers already a few inches long, many are just showing their flower buds, others appear as though still dormant—but by March 1st, every Wistaria in the city will show that it is alive and growing. By April 1st practically all will be in full bloom and foliage growing rapidly.

There are five decided varieties in the city. The typical lavendar bloom about one foot in length. A fine specimen at the northeast corner of Fifth and Upas, on the north side of Mr. A. T. Crane's residecne, also at the nursery of E. Benard in Mission Valley.

The double flowering shaded lavender, blooms 12 to 18 inches in length, and the extra long light lavender variety can be seen growing on the house and pergola of Mr. F. W. Stearns, 3548 Seventh street.

The long white and the typical lavender are on the northwest wall, and on a pergola at the north side of the house, the rare pink variety, at the residence of Rev. H. B. Bard, 4159 Lark street. On the pergola in the enclosed garden of Mrs. Herbert Evans, 1506 Plumosa Way, corner of Randolph street, there is a long flowering white, the choice long pink and the long pale lavender variety. As these three come into bloom together the display is very beautiful.

For the past two years Wistaria plants have been very scarce, and it is to be hoped that the California nurseries will raise a larger quantity each year, for this vine will always be a desirable one for every garden. They are best planted away from the house and festooned toward it or trained over a pergola.

The lavender Wistaria in the lath house of Mr. A. D. Robinson's, on Point Loma, is probably more artistically trained than any other one in Southern California, hung from the rafters on the inside of the lath house, with stout wires.

The Wistaria is improved by heavy but intelligent pruning in January. The main stems should not twist around each other or around the bars or wires of the trellis.

It is of interest to know that the Wistaria was named in honor of Prof. Wistar of Philadelphia, a relative of John C. Wister, who lately lectured for the San Diego Floral Association.

THINGS WE WANT TO STRESS

Under postoffice regulations publications are allowed to carry delinquent subscribers only a certain time. This is why some folks will cease to receive California Garden from time to time.

Spring Rose Show April 21 and 22.

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK

We are asked to emphasize NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK, April 22-28, which we gladly do. Its aim can perhaps best be briefly outlined by quoting from the Garden Magazine, which, in conjunction with the General Federation of Women's clubs suggested and adopted the movement:

"Some Things You Can Do for National Garden Week

Ask your Board of Trade, Commerce, School or Health Board to help you. Get your local banks or largest business houses to offer prizes for gardens or beauty spots.

Get your local newspaper to aid you in arousing interest in your work. Get public-spirited citizens to take up this matter with you.

There is no community without men and women vitally concerned in the things that are for the good of that community; get them interested!

Get speakers to give talks. Arrange flower shows, pageants, parades.

Change your waste places into beauty spots, clean up the rubbish piles. This is of interest to every fire commissioner and home owner.

It has been further suggested that the Floral Association adopt a slogan for this Garden Week, which opens the second day of our Spring Show, April 22, and this is it, "Wear a Flower" and every good member should see it is done.

HERE'S MARCH!

Here you the trumpets blowing
Over the softening hills?
The orchestra of storm clouds
And cymballing of rills?
Come wild goose, blue bird, robin,
Play up your pipes and sing!
Here's March, the bold Drum Major,
Who leads the pageant of Spring!

The wild tree tops are tossing
Like plumes of a cavalcade;
Marshalling clouds are bringing
Rainbows and rain to parade;
Come snowdrop, crocus, tulip,
All your gay pennons fling!
Here's March, the bold Drum Major,
Who leads the pageant of Spring!

Soft silver decks the willows,
Maples shake tassels red,
Orchards are weaving sunsets,
Meadows green carpets spread.
Come swell the songs of morning!
Winter is not our king.
Here's March, the bold Drum Major,
Who leads the pageant of Spring!

E. S. RYAN.

The - Banking - Home

Of More Than 28,000 Southern Californians

Commercial - Savings - Bond - Trust

Safe Deposit Departments

Southern Trust & Commerce Bank

U. S. GRANT HOTEL BUILDING *FOURTH AND BROADWAY*

Bank of Italy

(Formerly Merchants National Bank)

Granger Block, Corner 5th. and Broadway

Capital originally paid in	$100,000.00	
Increased from earnings	150,000.00	$250,000.00
Surplus, all earned		500,000.00

Rose - Court - Floral - Company

3705 Crane Place. WESTERGAARD BROS., Props.

We grow the Best by Test; whether plants for the Home or Garden. "Quality is our Aim." Flowers for all occasions. They will tell their story wherever they go. If we don't please you TELL US, if we do TELL OTHERS.

MISSION HILLS No. 3 Car to Goldfinch St. Phone Hillcrest 898-J

Miss K. O. Sessions

This is the Season for Planting
HEATHERS (in Variety)
BEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS
in the City.

1628 W. Lewis. Phone, Hilc. 189-W.

Take Mission Hills Car No. 3.

IN
CORONADO
ONLY

EXCLUSIVE

In gift buying it isn't so much the price you pay, as it is the distinctive quality you get.

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave. CORONADO Hotel del Coronado

ROSES - ROSES - ROSES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED

In Reds—Hoosier Beauty, Hadley, Red Radiance, McArthur.
In Pinks—Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Chas. Russell, Leon Paine, etc.
In Yellows—Rindge, Dreer, Lady Hillingdon, Aaron Ward, Heriot, etc.

Many other varieties.
Call, Telephone or write,
E. BENARD,
Mission Valley Nursery

Telephone, Hillcrest 2204-J
P. O. Box, 166 Route No. 2, San Diego.

SAN DIEGO NURSERY

WHOLESALE GROWERS
of
Select Shrubbery, Ornamental Shrubs, Fruit Trees and ROSES

Sales Yard—
521 Sixth Street

Phone—
Main 1564